

# The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 7030 號十八零七第

日二十七年辰光

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 17TH, 1880.

拜禮 號七十八英 港香

PRICE \$24 PER MONTH.

ALIVE  
AUGUST 15, 1880.  
WEG, German ship, 1,113 A.  
Lloyd, British 12th May, Coal.  
ARNOLD, KARBERG & CO.,  
August 16, READING, British str., 1,491.  
Wingate, Iron Box Cash June, General.  
RUSSELL & CO.  
August 16, CONQUEROR, British steamer, 318.  
Tob, Hamlin, Hingham 13th August, and Hingham 15th, General—CHINESE.

CLEARANCES  
AT THE HARBORMASTER'S OFFICE,  
AUGUST 16TH.  
Cassandra, German steamer, for Chinkiang.  
Glengyle, British steamer, for Singapore and London.

Lulu, British 3-m. schooner, for Foochow.  
Ningpo, British steamer, for Shanghai.  
Hannan, American steamer, for Hoochow.

DEPARTURES.

AUGUST 16, HARMING, German bark, for Whampoa.  
August 16, KWONG-ON, Chinese cruiser, for a cruise.

AUGUST 16, AMAZON, French steamer, for Saigon and Marseilles.

AUGUST 16, NINGPO, British steamer, for Shanghai.

AUGUST 16, TANATI, French steamer, for Yokohama.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.  
For Conquest, str., from Haiphong, &c.—33  
Chinese.  
For Beaufort, str., from Singapore, &c.—84  
Chinese.

DEPARTED.

For Awana, str., for Saigon and Marseilles.—  
From Hongkong for Culcutta.—Mr. W. Schaefer.  
From H. K. for Marseilles.—Messrs.  
Leopold Louis Hartl, Mr. A. Northey, A.  
D. Nind, and H. Warmath. From Shanghai for  
Saigon, Mr. Holton. From Shanghai for  
Cochin, Mr. Brown and Thompson. From  
Hongkong for Marseilles.—Messrs. Carter  
and Penczel.  
For Ningpo, str., for Shanghai.—2 Europeans  
and 40 Chinese.

TO DISEMBARK.  
For Glengyle, str., for Singapore, &c.—1 European  
and 2 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British steamship *Conquest* reports left  
Haiphong on the 16th instant at 4 a.m.; arrived  
in Hoochow on the 1st at 7:30 a.m., and left  
again on the 15th at 4 a.m.; arrived in Hongkong  
on the 10th. From Haiphong to port  
moderate rain and heavy sea. H.M.S. Magpie  
in Haiphong.

AMOY SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.  
3. Enny, Spanish steamer, from Hongkong.  
10. Nominal, British bark, from London.  
10. Kuan-chung, British str., from Hoochow.  
10. Emerald, British str., from Hongkong.  
12. Cheung H. Kuan, Brit. str., from Swatow.  
11. Chin-tung, Chinese steamer, from Swatow.  
11. Ling Shing, Chinese str., from Swatow.  
11. Gordon Castle, British str., from Foochow.  
For Ningpo, str., for Shanghai.—2 Europeans  
and 40 Chinese.

TO DISEMBARK.

For Glengyle, str., for Singapore, &c.—1 European  
and 2 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British steamship *Conquest* reports left  
Haiphong on the 16th instant at 4 a.m.; arrived  
in Hoochow on the 1st at 7:30 a.m., and left  
again on the 15th at 4 a.m.; arrived in Hongkong  
on the 10th. From Haiphong to port  
moderate rain and heavy sea. H.M.S. Magpie  
in Haiphong.

FOOCHEW SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.  
1. Cyclops, British steamer, from Shanghai.  
1. Wanchow, British steamer, from Swatow.  
3. Douglas, British steamer, from Hongkong.  
5. Hainan, Chinese steamer, from Shanghai.  
5. Standard, British steamer, from Amoy.  
6. Empire, British steamer, from Shanghai.  
7. China, French steamer, from Haiphong.

8. Albury, 1st class, for New Zealand.

9. Eustace, British steamer, for Hoochow.

11. Chinese, British str., for Swatow.

11. Albatross, British str., for Takao.

11. Kwangtung, British str., for Foochow.

11. Yang-wei, Chinese corvette, for Foochow.

11. Toy-wan, Chinese gunboat, for Foochow.

11. Hock-sien, Chinese gunboat, for Foochow.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.  
4. Harry, British steamer, from Hoochow.

4. King, British steamer, from Tientsin.

4. Cyclops, British str., for Nagasaki.

5. Norfolk, British steamer, for Sydney.

5. Lin-pao, Chinese steamer, from Tientsin.

5. Hainan, Chinese steamer, from Tientsin.

5. Eustace, British steamer, from Hoochow.

5. Ningpo, Chinese steamer, from Tientsin.

5. Ningpo, British steamer, for Hoochow.

5. Mountaineer, British gunboat, for Hoochow.

5. Ta-chi, British steamer, for Ningpo.

5. Samara, British bark, for Tientsin.

5. Cyclops, British str., for Tientsin.

5. Douglas, British str., for Ningpo.

5. Macmillan, British str., for Ningpo.

5. Ningpo, British str., for Ningpo.

</div

NOW ON SALE.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY  
FOR CHINA, JAPAN, &c.,  
FOR 1886.  
With which is incorporated "THE CHINA  
DIRECTORY".

This Work, the ONLY one of its kind in China  
or Japan, is now in the  
EIGHTEENTH YEAR  
in its existence, and is Now Ready for Sale.

It has been compiled from the Most AUTHEN-  
TIC SOURCES, and no pains have been spared to  
render it Thoroughly REABLE, both as a  
Dictionary and as a Work of Reference on Com-  
mercial Matters.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the Daily  
Press Office, where it is published, or to the  
following Agents:

MARSHAL ..... Messrs. A. A. Muller & Co.  
SWATOW ..... Messrs. Campbell & Co.  
AMOT ..... Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.  
FORMOSA ..... Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.  
FOOCHOW ..... Messrs. Hodges & Co.  
NINGPO ..... Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, S'hai.  
SHANGHAI ..... Messrs. Hall & Holtz.  
SHANTUNG ..... Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.

NORTHERN & E. MESSRS. Hall & Holtz and Kelly  
RIVER PORTS ..... & Walsh, Shanghai.  
NAGASAKI ..... The C. and J. Trading Co.  
KOZO, OSAKA. The C. and J. Trading Co.  
Daily Press Office, 13th Jan'y, 1886.

## NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,  
A FAMILY AND DISPENSING  
CHEMISTS,  
By Appointment to His Excellency the Go-  
VERNOR and his Royal Highness the

DUKE OF EDINBURGH,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,  
PREPARERS,

PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,  
DRUGGISTS' SUPPLY-TRADERS,  
And

AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED,  
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of  
Orders it is particularly requested that all  
business communications be addressed to the  
Firm, A. S. Watson and Co., or

HONGKONG DISPENSARY. 131

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on "Editorial subjects should be addressed to 'The Editor,' and those on business to 'The Manager,' and not to individuals by name."

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

Advertisements which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

MARRIAGE.

At Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, on the 22nd ult., by the Rev'd. G. B. G. JONES, to  
MELVILLE ATKERSON, of Boston, U.S.A.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 17TH, 1886.

It might fairly be supposed, as His Excellency the GOVERNOR is evidently desirous of expanding the resources of the Colony, that he would therefore lend his support to any well defined scheme which would clearly conduce to such a result. Such, however, has not always been the case, as more than one unsuccessful projector can testify. Just before the departure of Sir AXELIA KENNEDY it was in contemplation by the Government to endeavor to promote the extension of the city westward by the sale of lots in Belcher's Bay, measure the wisdom of which could not be doubted by any reasonable being. It was hoped and believed—with very excellent cause—that this portion of the Colony would become the site of new industries, and that the general prosperity of the port would be raised by the reclamations of this bay from the water, and the establishment of a new suburb there. Various propositions have been laid before Sir John KENNEDY for the purchase of lots at Belcher's Bay, the purchaser to build the marine lots and undertake all reclamations at his own cost; but, having consulted with either "the leading Chinese" or the Tung Wah Hospital Committee, His Excellency refused to sell the land. Of course the natives consulted would speak against such an extension of the city, because they are all more or less interested in maintaining the value of property in the city, which might for a short period be affected by the settlement of Belcher's Bay. But no Governor should seek advice from interested parties, especially in a matter of such importance as the extension of the city. There is no practicable way of extending Victoria in this direction, and we fail to see why Belcher's Bay should not be utilised for sites for manufacturing and industrial purposes. If the Governor is really anxious to promote the prosperity of the Colony he will take care to do nothing calculated to stop its natural and legitimate development.

The Reuter's telegram just to hand tends to confirm an uncomfortable impression that the disaster at Candahar was the result of a desperate scheme on the part of the Afghan chiefs. It would befit a piece of Afghan treachery, if the story which has emanated from St. Petersburg should prove correct. Unpleasant, indeed, is the folly and the niggardly cruelty of the man who would believe in the good faith of an Afghan chief. To be treacherous is with them to be natural; to be faithful is to be a fool. There is, however, one element of doubt in connection with the Daily News telegraph; the mere fact of its travelling from St. Petersburg is sufficient to render its veracity questionable, since ANDUL RAHMAN has really come over to us from the Muscovite camp. We do not say the statement is without foundation, for ANDUL RAHMAN is not troubled with many scruples, and it is known that he aspires to govern the whole of Afghanistan, although he knows that Candahar was expressly omitted from the offer made to him of the sovereignty of the country by the British Government. In my case, it is the imperative duty of the British Authorities to make inquiries on the report before evacuating the country and losing it to internal disorders. To allow themselves to be thus choused by an Afghan chieftain in the face of all Asia could not fail to have a disastrous effect upon the prestige and power of England in the East.

The German corvette Freya, Captain von Hippel, left Honolulu on the 1st July for Hongkong.

The Russian cruiser Zhemchug arrived at Singapore on the 6th instant from Cronstadt. She is a vessel of 1,240 tons, and carries six guns and 152 men.

The following were the vessels on the berth at home for Hongkong, on the departure of the last mail, July 9th :—At London.—Steamer-Ephraim, Nenue, and London Castle. Sailing-vessel—John Nicholson. At Liverpool.—Steamer-Loveries. At Cardiff.—Sailing-vessel—Belle of Oregon and West.

The gambling monopoly at Macao will be put up to-morrow at that place, and it is expected that the price obtained will show a considerable increment. We hear that a large Hongkong fleet intends competing. The income at present realised by the Macao Government on this farm is \$20,000 for twelve houses.

Return of visitors to the City Hall Museum for the week ending August 15th.—

	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
Visitors	231	423	109	35	20	24	167
Entrances	1,679	1,679	1,679	1,679	1,679	1,679	1,679

A Singapore paper says that the American ship Waffler left Canton on the 5th July bound for Colombo. On the morning of the 14th, in a heavy gale, the ship, going about 12 knots, struck on the Swan Rock, N.W. coast of Borneo. The captain and crew stayed by the vessel till the 21st, when a strong current set in with the wind. They then took refuge in Lubuk, where they arrived on the 19th. Captain A. H. Smith, of the Macao Government, had been sent to help him. Lubuk suffered her a total loss. Seven-tenths of the crew were lost.

Mr. Poyntz axed.

Carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN announced that the dividend warrants were ready to-day (Tuesday), and said that closed the business of the meeting.

Mr. COXON proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, Directors, Manager, and staff of the bank.

This was carried by acclamation.

## LATEST TELEGRAMS.

ROUTIER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED BY THE "DAILY PRESS."

PEKING EXTENSION, AUSTRALIA, AND  
CHINA TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S LINE.]

LONDON, August 14th.

THE WAR IN AFGHANISTAN.

The Daily News publishes a telegram from St. Petersburg, stating that there is grave reason to believe that Ayub Khan concurred with and was assisted by Abdur Rahman in the recent attack.

Kandahar is said to be well supplied with provisions.

MOORE IRISH ASSASSINATIONS.

Mr. BOYD, Crown Solicitor, Kilkeny, and his two sons, have been shot at by masked men. Boyd is dying and a son is dead.

## SUPREME COURT.

16th August.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE SNOWDEN.

BADE AND ANOTHER V. THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPoa DOCK CO., LIMITED.—NOTION.

This matter now came on notice of motion by the defendant.

The Attorney-General (Hon. E. L. O'Malley) said:—The claimants are entitled to judgment for the amount of \$1,000, plus costs.

Mr. Hayllar, Q.C., instructed by Messrs. Brockton and Wotton, argued for the defendants, and Mr. McKean, instructed by Messrs. Brockton and Wotton, for the claimants.

Mr. H. D. Denys, and Mr. C. Umberham, of the Bar, joined in the suit.

Mr. Hayllar said the notice on which he appeared was as follows:—"Take notice, that the defendant, Bade and Another, will sue you, the claimants, for \$1,000, plus costs, for damage to your property, and for your failure to pay the amount of the mortgage for the said property." He said that the claimants had been given time to pay the amount of the mortgage, and that the defendant had failed to do so.

Mr. Hayllar said the notice was given to the claimants on the 21st ult.

Mr. Denys said the notice was given to the claimants on the 21st ult.

Mr. Hayllar said the notice was given to the claimants on the 21st ult.

Mr. Denys said the notice was given to the claimants on the 21st ult.

Mr. Hayllar said the notice was given to the claimants on the 21st ult.

Mr. Denys said the notice was given to the claimants on the 21st ult.

Mr. Hayllar said the notice was given to the claimants on the 21st ult.

Mr. Denys said the notice was given to the claimants on the 21st ult.

Mr. Hayllar said the notice was given to the claimants on the 21st ult.

Mr. Denys said the notice was given to the claimants on the 21st ult.

Mr. Hayllar said the notice was given to the claimants on the 21st ult.

Mr. Denys said the notice was given to the claimants on the 21st ult.

Mr. Hayllar said the notice was given to the claimants on the 21st ult.

Mr. Denys said the notice was given to the claimants on the 21st ult.

Mr. Hayllar said the notice was given to the claimants on the 21st ult.

Mr. Denys said the notice was given to the claimants on the 21st ult.

Mr. Hayllar said the notice was given to the claimants on the 21st ult.

Mr. Denys said the notice was given to the claimants on the 21st ult.

Mr. Hayllar said the notice was given to the claimants on the 21st ult.

Mr. Denys said the notice was given to the claimants on the 21st ult.

Mr. Hayllar said the notice was given to the claimants on the 21st ult.

Mr. Denys said the notice was given to the claimants on the 21st ult.

Mr. Hayllar said the notice was given to the claimants on the 21st ult.

Mr. Denys said the notice was given to the claimants on the 21st ult.

Mr. Hayllar said the notice was given to the claimants on the 21st ult.

Mr. Denys said the notice was given to the claimants on the 21st ult.

Mr. Hayllar said the notice was given to the claimants on the 21st ult.

Mr. Denys said the notice was given to the claimants on the 21st ult.

Mr. Hayllar said the notice was given to the claimants on the 21st ult.

Mr. Denys said the notice was given to the claimants on the 21st ult.

Mr. Hayllar said the notice was given to the claimants on the 21st ult.

Mr. Denys said the notice was given to the claimants on the 21st ult.

Mr. Hayllar said the notice was given to the claimants on the 21st ult.

Mr. Denys said the notice was given to the claimants on the 21st ult.

Mr. Hayllar said the notice was given to the claimants on the 21st ult.

Mr. Denys said the notice was given to the claimants on the 21st ult.

Mr. Hayllar said the notice was given to the claimants on the 21st ult.

Mr. Denys said the notice was given to the claimants on the 21st ult.

Mr. Hayllar said the notice was given to the claimants on the 21st ult.

Mr. Denys said the notice was given to the claimants on the 21st ult.

Mr. Hayllar said the notice was given to the claimants on the 21st ult.

Mr. Denys said the notice was given to the claimants on the 21st ult.

Mr. Hayllar said the notice was given to the claimants on the 21st ult.

Mr. Denys said the notice was given to the claimants on the 21st ult.

Mr. Hayllar said the notice was given to the claimants on the 21st ult.

Mr. Denys said the notice was given to the claimants on the 21st ult.

Mr. Hayllar said the notice was given to the claimants on the 21st ult.

Mr. Denys said the notice was given to the claimants on the 21st ult.

Mr. Hayllar said the notice was given to the claimants on the 21st ult.

Mr. Denys said the notice was given to the claimants on the 21st ult.

Mr. Hayllar said the notice was given to the claimants on the 21st ult.

Mr. Denys said the notice was given to the claimants on the 21st ult.

Mr. Hayllar said the notice was given to the claimants on the 21st ult.

Mr. Denys said the notice was given to the claimants on the 21st ult.

Mr. Hayllar said the notice was given to the claimants on the 21st ult.

Mr. Denys said the notice was given to the claimants on the 21st ult.

Mr. Hayllar said the notice was given to the claimants on the 21st ult.

Mr. Denys said the notice was given to the claimants on the 21st ult.

Mr. Hayllar said the notice was given to the claimants on the 21st ult.

Mr. Denys said the notice was given to the claimants on the 21st ult.

Mr. Hay

troop forces. The agitation for the union of Bulgaria with Romania is increasing.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 23rd July.

The Turkish regulars in Europe are ordered to be increased to 800 per battalion.

THE HOME RULE ACTS, 27th July.

In the House of Commons last night the Irish Compulsory Disobedience Bill was read a third time and passed by a majority of 66, including the Home Rule members.

It is stated that the Queen has strongly urged the Sultan to yield to the demands of the Great Powers.

The Commander of the Mediterranean Squadron has been ordered to make a naval demonstration in the Adriatic.

LONDON, 27th July.

*The Times*, in a leading article this morning, says that the statement of the Secretary of State for India regarding negotiations with Abdul Rahman, will assure both England and India, and that Lord Hartington is to be congratulated on his moderate and firm course of action, which has resulted so satisfactorily, as well as on his decision to disband the Indian troops at the points of the policy of the Great Government.

In the House of Commons last night the Secretary of State for India, in reply to a question, made a statement regarding the recognition of Abdul Rahman as Amir. His lordship said that the negotiations which had been opened with Abdul Rahman by Lord Lytton had been continued by Lord Ripon because that Sir Abdur was the most powerful who had claimed to be Amir, and that he had been compelled to give up his claim, but Lord Ripon being fully conscious they were continued until the present result had been reached. Abdul Rahman has been apparently cordially received by the sirdars and people at Charikar. His lordship further said he hoped our troops would shortly withdraw from Kabul, now that the Amir's party have been defeated, and that no force which can be matched with the tribes which have been faithful to us, as well as afterwards in the autumn our forces will return to India. Lord Hartington added that no formal engagement has yet been made with Abdul Rahman as the new Amir, and he has been asked to receive him as such, but that his party have been allowed to remain in the country in view of his position as Amir and his friends.

He has also been informed that no foreign minister or foreign interference except British will be allowed at Kabul. Temporary pecuniary assistance has been promised to the Amir and restoration of the garrisons taken at Kabul will be given to him.

His lordship said that he had been informed that the Amir's party have been allowed to remain in the country in view of his position as Amir and his friends.

He has also been informed that no foreign minister or foreign interference except British will be allowed at Kabul. Temporary pecuniary assistance has been promised to the Amir and restoration of the garrisons taken at Kabul will be given to him.

His lordship further said he hoped our troops would shortly withdraw from Kabul, now that the Amir's party have been defeated, and that no force which can be matched with the tribes which have been faithful to us, as well as afterwards in the autumn our forces will return to India. Lord Ripon was fully conscious they were continued until the present result had been reached.

Abdul Rahman has been apparently cordially received by the sirdars and people at Charikar. His lordship further said he hoped our troops would shortly withdraw from Kabul, now that the Amir's party have been defeated, and that no force which can be matched with the tribes which have been faithful to us, as well as afterwards in the autumn our forces will return to India. Lord Ripon was fully conscious they were continued until the present result had been reached.

KABUL, 21st July.

All the districts in the neighbourhood of Kabul are quiet. Large numbers of Chiefs and people are still visiting Abdul Rahman at Charikar. Interviews between him and the British authorities are being arranged at Charikar, 10 miles north of Kabul, where General Gough's brigades are encamped, which will be followed by a delegation of Chiefs from Abdul Rahman's camp, will be held to-morrow afternoon.

The main body of Ayub's forces have marched the Helmand above Ghizak.

ALLAHABAD, 20th July.

Abdul Rahman has sent word to Sharif that he will proceed southward after interviewing the Chiefs of Afghanistan, whom he has summoned to meet him at Tabukdarah.

KABUL, 21st July.

All the districts in the neighbourhood of Kabul are quiet. Large numbers of Chiefs and people are still visiting Abdul Rahman at Charikar. Interviews between him and the British authorities are being arranged at Charikar, 10 miles north of Kabul, where General Gough's brigades are encamped, which will be followed by a delegation of Chiefs from Abdul Rahman's camp, will be held to-morrow afternoon.

The main body of Ayub's forces have marched the Helmand above Ghizak.

ALLAHABAD, 23rd July.

It is believed that the Kabul difficulty, so far as the British are concerned, will soon be ended.

Abdul Rahman's party having given the influence of Abdul Rahman, the Sikhs now begin to act as a party strong enough to place him securely upon the throne.

Acting on this General Stewart will hold a Durbar at Sherpur on the 22nd, when a formal acknowledgment of Abdul Rahman as Amir will be made; but we shall carefully guard against appearing as protectors of any faction.

British officers will be told they must look to the Amir for protection.

Communists in all parts of the country with Yakob's party will be broken off. We have now finally acknowledged Abdul Rahman as the only legitimate ruler of Afghanistan. Such malcontents as remain in arms will not concern us except as far as the actual safety of our troops in the line of march is affected. All the sick will leave Kabul immediately. The Europeans on Tuesday, the natives of Wednesday. The chief rebels in Kabul have received orders from Abdul Rahman to leave the city. In the frontier districts there is no fear of any future attack on Kabul, and General Stewart will be able to move his forces to the front without difficulty.

He has also been informed that no foreign minister or foreign interference except British will depend upon his conduct. The present assistance promised is only pecuniary.

ADEB, 26th July.

The steamer *Louisa*, with the English mails of 16th inst., left here for Bombay at 8 o'clock this morning, and the *Mengku*, for Galle and Calcutta, at the same hour.

SUZU, 26th July.

The steamer *Southampton* for Bombay has struck against the pier at Suez and must dock. The mails and passengers will be transferred to the *Peru*.

LONDON, 29th July.

The London press urge almost unanimously that an armistice should be effectually arranged in Afghanistan, and the Foreign Office urges that the leadership should be entrusted to Sir Garnet Wolseley. The *Daily Telegraph* publishes a paragraph stating that the Government have decided to despatch at once reinforcements to India and that the Viceroy has been advised accordingly.

The latest intelligence from Basra land is as follows:

The Posts have promised to arrange the conveniences with Mesopotamia within three weeks.

In the House of Commons this evening the Secretary of State for India, in reply to a question, said that though the latest information was more reassuring from Kabushir than from the Amir, it did not prolong the war. His lordship also said in contradiction to the *Daily Telegraph* that reinforcements would not be sent to India before the usual season.

LODHN, 20th July.

The second battalion of the 24th Bengal Lancers, the 61st and 83rd Regiments, and the first battalion of the 23rd Regiment, and the 77th Regiment, and the first battalion of the 8th Brigade, are ordered to India.

COMMERCIAL BARROWS' forces: the German portion sympathetically.

The Posts have agreed to cede Dulejipur to Montenegro, to avoid a naval demonstration.

The Serbian army has been ordered to be mobilized.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

KABUL, 12th July.

A deputation of influential Kabul gentlemen left Kabul for Charikar three days ago to meet Abdul Rahman. They were the head of the city, said to be carrying a letter from the chief political officer to Abdul the Ghilzai chief of the Ghilzai tribe, and the chief of Barakai.

The deputation was well received by Mahmud Khan and they have since gone to meet Abdul himself. All is reported quiet at Barakai.

The Ghilzai's party, under the command of Arghand and Isafiyah by Generals Macpherson and Charles Gough. A special corps of 500 men is to be sent to Gardamak at short intervals to clear off the various mountainous districts.

KABUL, 14th July.

Jelalabad reports show that Mogul Khan is trying to create a disturbance near Alborzhan.

Mahmud Khan was freed at one or two men were killed.

The Ghilzai's party, under the command of Arghand and Isafiyah by Generals Macpherson and Charles Gough. A special corps of 500 men is to be sent to Gardamak at short intervals to clear off the various mountainous districts.

HONGKONG, 14th July.

Jelalabad reports show that Mogul Khan is trying to create a disturbance near Alborzhan.

Mahmud Khan was freed at one or two men were killed.

The Ghilzai's party, under the command of Arghand and Isafiyah by Generals Macpherson and Charles Gough. A special corps of 500 men is to be sent to Gardamak at short intervals to clear off the various mountainous districts.

HONGKONG, 15th July.

Jelalabad reports show that Mogul Khan is trying to create a disturbance near Alborzhan.

Mahmud Khan was freed at one or two men were killed.

The Ghilzai's party, under the command of Arghand and Isafiyah by Generals Macpherson and Charles Gough. A special corps of 500 men is to be sent to Gardamak at short intervals to clear off the various mountainous districts.

HONGKONG, 16th July.

Jelalabad reports show that Mogul Khan is trying to create a disturbance near Alborzhan.

Mahmud Khan was freed at one or two men were killed.

The Ghilzai's party, under the command of Arghand and Isafiyah by Generals Macpherson and Charles Gough. A special corps of 500 men is to be sent to Gardamak at short intervals to clear off the various mountainous districts.

HONGKONG, 17th July.

Jelalabad reports show that Mogul Khan is trying to create a disturbance near Alborzhan.

Mahmud Khan was freed at one or two men were killed.

The Ghilzai's party, under the command of Arghand and Isafiyah by Generals Macpherson and Charles Gough. A special corps of 500 men is to be sent to Gardamak at short intervals to clear off the various mountainous districts.

HONGKONG, 18th July.

Jelalabad reports show that Mogul Khan is trying to create a disturbance near Alborzhan.

Mahmud Khan was freed at one or two men were killed.

The Ghilzai's party, under the command of Arghand and Isafiyah by Generals Macpherson and Charles Gough. A special corps of 500 men is to be sent to Gardamak at short intervals to clear off the various mountainous districts.

HONGKONG, 19th July.

Jelalabad reports show that Mogul Khan is trying to create a disturbance near Alborzhan.

Mahmud Khan was freed at one or two men were killed.

The Ghilzai's party, under the command of Arghand and Isafiyah by Generals Macpherson and Charles Gough. A special corps of 500 men is to be sent to Gardamak at short intervals to clear off the various mountainous districts.

HONGKONG, 20th July.

Jelalabad reports show that Mogul Khan is trying to create a disturbance near Alborzhan.

Mahmud Khan was freed at one or two men were killed.

The Ghilzai's party, under the command of Arghand and Isafiyah by Generals Macpherson and Charles Gough. A special corps of 500 men is to be sent to Gardamak at short intervals to clear off the various mountainous districts.

HONGKONG, 21st July.

Jelalabad reports show that Mogul Khan is trying to create a disturbance near Alborzhan.

Mahmud Khan was freed at one or two men were killed.

The Ghilzai's party, under the command of Arghand and Isafiyah by Generals Macpherson and Charles Gough. A special corps of 500 men is to be sent to Gardamak at short intervals to clear off the various mountainous districts.

HONGKONG, 22nd July.

Jelalabad reports show that Mogul Khan is trying to create a disturbance near Alborzhan.

Mahmud Khan was freed at one or two men were killed.

The Ghilzai's party, under the command of Arghand and Isafiyah by Generals Macpherson and Charles Gough. A special corps of 500 men is to be sent to Gardamak at short intervals to clear off the various mountainous districts.

HONGKONG, 23rd July.

Jelalabad reports show that Mogul Khan is trying to create a disturbance near Alborzhan.

Mahmud Khan was freed at one or two men were killed.

The Ghilzai's party, under the command of Arghand and Isafiyah by Generals Macpherson and Charles Gough. A special corps of 500 men is to be sent to Gardamak at short intervals to clear off the various mountainous districts.

HONGKONG, 24th July.

Jelalabad reports show that Mogul Khan is trying to create a disturbance near Alborzhan.

Mahmud Khan was freed at one or two men were killed.

The Ghilzai's party, under the command of Arghand and Isafiyah by Generals Macpherson and Charles Gough. A special corps of 500 men is to be sent to Gardamak at short intervals to clear off the various mountainous districts.

HONGKONG, 25th July.

Jelalabad reports show that Mogul Khan is trying to create a disturbance near Alborzhan.

Mahmud Khan was freed at one or two men were killed.

The Ghilzai's party, under the command of Arghand and Isafiyah by Generals Macpherson and Charles Gough. A special corps of 500 men is to be sent to Gardamak at short intervals to clear off the various mountainous districts.

HONGKONG, 26th July.

Jelalabad reports show that Mogul Khan is trying to create a disturbance near Alborzhan.

Mahmud Khan was freed at one or two men were killed.

The Ghilzai's party, under the command of Arghand and Isafiyah by Generals Macpherson and Charles Gough. A special corps of 500 men is to be sent to Gardamak at short intervals to clear off the various mountainous districts.

HONGKONG, 27th July.

Jelalabad reports show that Mogul Khan is trying to create a disturbance near Alborzhan.

Mahmud Khan was freed at one or two men were killed.

The Ghilzai's party, under the command of Arghand and Isafiyah by Generals Macpherson and Charles Gough. A special corps of 500 men is to be sent to Gardamak at short intervals to clear off the various mountainous districts.

HONGKONG, 28th July.

Jelalabad reports show that Mogul Khan is trying to create a disturbance near Alborzhan.

Mahmud Khan was freed at one or two men were killed.

The Ghilzai's party, under the command of Arghand and Isafiyah by Generals Macpherson and Charles Gough. A special corps of 500 men is to be sent to Gardamak at short intervals to clear off the various mountainous districts.

HONGKONG, 29th July.

Jelalabad reports show that Mogul Khan is trying to create a disturbance near Alborzhan.

Mahmud Khan was freed at one or two men were killed.

The Ghilzai's party, under the command of Arghand and Isafiyah by Generals Macpherson and Charles Gough. A special corps of 500 men is to be sent to Gardamak at short intervals to clear off the various mountainous districts.

HONGKONG, 30th July.

Jelalabad reports show that Mogul Khan is trying to create a disturbance near Alborzhan.

Mahmud Khan was freed at one or two men were killed.

The Ghilzai's party, under the command of Arghand and Isafiyah by Generals Macpherson and Charles Gough. A special corps of 500 men is to be sent to Gardamak at short intervals to clear off the various mountainous districts.

## EXTRACTS.

LITTLE MISS MUFFET.  
IN STURDY ANGLO-SAXON.  
Little Miss Muffet.  
Sat on a tuffet,  
Eating of curds and whey;  
There came a great spider  
And sat down beside her,  
And frightened Miss Muffet away!

[AN ANTHROPOID IDYL.]

Upon a tuft of moist soft and verdant moss,  
Beneath the sprawling branches of an ancient oak,  
Miss Muffet sat, and upward gazed  
To where a linnæus pretched and sung,  
And rocked his gentle pony to and fro.  
Soft blear the brooks  
And mildly swayed the boughs;  
Loud sang the bird;  
And sweetly crested the mist;  
Dreamed brightly of the days to come—  
The golden days with her fair future blest—  
When one—some wondrous stately knight  
Of our great Arthur's "Table Round,"  
One brave, launcelot, and  
Spotless as the pure St. Galmud—  
Should come, and coming, choose her  
For his love, and in her name,  
And for the sake of her fair eyes,  
Should no mortal knight deign,  
And as she dreamed, and softly sighed,  
She nervously heaved to star,  
With tiny golden spoon,  
Within an antique dish upon her lap,  
Some snow-white milky curds;  
Soft were they, full of cream and rich,  
And dinked in translucent whey;  
And as the strand she enticed,  
Then gently took them,

And smiling, ate, nor sighed no more.

Lo! as she—nor harboured thought of ill—  
Neared and nearer yet to her cropt  
A monster great and terrible,  
With huge, misshapen body, leaden eyes,  
Fall many a long and hairy leg,  
And soft and stealthy footstep,  
Never still he came—Miss Muffet yet,  
All whirling his dread neighbourhood,  
Did eat her curds and dream,  
Blithes, on the bough, the nimble sung—  
All terrestrial natures, sleeping, wrapt  
In a most sweet tranquillity.  
Close still the spider drew, and  
Paused beside her—lifted up his head  
And gazed into her face.

MISS MUFFET then, her consciousness alive  
To his dread eyes upon her fixed,  
Turned and behold him,  
Loud screamed she, frightened and amazed,  
And straightways sprang upon her feet;  
And, letting fall her dish and spoon,  
She—shrieked—turned and fled.

*Detroit Free Press.*

## MR. MACKONOCHE.

The following is extracted from a biographical sketch in the *World*.—Mr. Mackonochie's past life to some extent explains his present position. It has been said of Wadham College, Oxford, that it was founded to favour the Catholic reaction, and has of late years fulfilled its purpose by making Protestantism ridiculous. "That is as it may be; it is the college of which Mr. Mackonochie was an undergraduate at the time when Benjamin Parsons Syrus was at the zenith of his power, and Evangelical propaganda in the college was most active. He was contemporaneous with Canon Erskine Clark, now Vicar of Battersea, a Churchman not less active than himself, but of a very different order. At Oxford, where he took a second in classics in 1843, the young Scotchman became a pupil of Dr. Pusey. Ordained fresh from the University to the curacy of Westbury, by the Bishop of Salisbury, he soon after passed to a curacy at Wantage, thence to St. Albans, the East, and finally in 1852, to his present position. "I have done two good things in my life," once said Canon Butler of Wantage. "I have helped to get Liddon to St. Paul's, and Mackonochie to St. Albans." To those who have not known Mr. Mackonochie at home this latter self-congratulation may seem open to question. But the last thing that people who have come to know him ever think of is his ritualism. With a man living his life and doing his work it does seem infinitely trivial to inquire where he turns his face this way or that, or moves his arm in one direction or another, as if, to quote Demosthenes, one had given an order for a statue to an artist, and sent it back to him because it was not exact to the pattern. The pupil of Pusey and the quondam curate of Bryan King was hardly likely to please all tastes or keep quite within the lines of a Judicial Committee's judgments. But if the opponents of illegal ritual had determined to seek for persistent attack the one man, an Ritualist who should do the most damage to the causes of religion should be most resisted by a large mass of all classes, but especially the poor and should bring on themselves the greatest unpopularity, they could have made no better choice for destruction than that of Alexander Herie Mackonochie and his work at St. Albans.

## ARTISTS' MODELS IN PARIS.

The profession, if we may so describe it, of an artist's model is one which in the headquarters of painting affords a livelihood to no small number of persons of either sex. Possibly a few out of the number chosen for their exceptional ugliness, and are employed to sit for such characters as Richard III., Caliban, and Judas Iscariot. Others are no doubt selected for the particular purposes of special artists, apart from any real or supposed beauty, strength, or grace. But after allowing for these exceptions, it may still be taken for granted, that the great majority of models are employed—for the sake of their pre-eminance in personal beauty. It follows, if this be so, that a census of the different nationalities employed in this way might afford a sort of rough test of the proportion of the male and female beauty in the several countries of the world. We are, of course, without any such general statistics upon which to work out what might be an interesting problem. But in Paris, where very large numbers of artists constantly congregate, such a list would naturally enjoy a greater chance of being engaged. The third and fourth places of residence are occupied by nations which might, perhaps, fairly be expected to stand much lower down, by Germans, which provides 50, and by Switzerland, which provides 60. Belgium is represented by 40, and England 45 models, while the Americans are a contingent of no less than 30. Ireland, which has furnished so many English painters with models of the braver type, boasts a solitary representative in Portugal, 2; and Austria-Hungary, 3; but Spain is conveniently omitted from the list. Out of the whole 67 a great majority are between the ages of 16 and 21. In fact, there are only 150 who are above the last mentioned age. The professions from which they are taken are the dramatic, furnishing 60 models; the dress-making class, 40; flower-girls, 35; and workers with the needle, 30. The other professions are represented only by much smaller contingents.—*Globe.*

## CELEBRITIES AT HOME.

Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, M.P., in the Circuit-road. Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, M.P., otherwise Iceniachast, resides at 20, Circumroad, St. John's Wood, over a musical library, where harmoniums and American organs are sold, and pianofortes are to be had on the hire system. He occupies only part of the premises, his suite of apartments being on the first floor. His two daughters reside with him, and assist him in editing the *National Reformer*. These young ladies do not bear much resemblance in feature to their father, whose Aesthetic principles they have thoroughly imbibed. They have been successful candidates in the recent examinations in the science class in chemistry at South Kensington. As for Mr. Bradlaugh himself, he is a tall, stoutly-built man of forty-seven years of age. When at home he wears a working suit of plain grey cloth. He has a square head, and a broad and massive face. He is clean-shaven. His upper lip is thick and deep. His utterance is clear, measured, and distinct, and when engaged in conversation he uses his voice with great effect, as if to impress one with the importance of every word he utters. The general expression of his countenance is not pleasing. In the large front-room over the musical library, the windows of which command a view of a dairy and a public-house, Mr. Bradlaugh edits his journal and transacts general business. The room is furnished with two large writing-tables, at one of which he sits and works, his sub-editor sitting at the other. The numerous shelves round the room are well stocked with books, chiefly of reference. A high desk and several chairs complete the furniture, which is of the usual office pattern. Mr. Bradlaugh delights in controversy, and when at home devotes much of his time to writing upon the importance of every word he utters. The general expression of his countenance is not pleasing. In the large front-room over the musical library, the windows of which command a view of a dairy and a public-house, Mr. Bradlaugh edits his journal and transacts general business. The room is furnished with two large writing-tables, at one of which he sits and works, his sub-editor sitting at the other. The numerous shelves round the room are well stocked with books, chiefly of reference. A high desk and several chairs complete the furniture, which is of the usual office pattern.

Mr. Bradlaugh is very loquacious. Now he flies off to Northampton to address his constituents; now he is away on a lecturing tour; and it may be said that he is rarely at home seven days together. Much of his time is devoted to the Hall of Science, which is a sort of Little Bethel of Free-thought, of which he is the high-priest; and there is the same relationship existing between him and those who sit at his feet as there is between a pastor and his flock. He names his infants, and even officiates at graves, and is regarded by his followers and friends with the reverence and respect which the profoundly ignorant seldom fail to accord to the man whose ability and knowledge raise him some degrees above their own level.—*World.*

He has had many struggles for existence, and is not yet free from the "doubt land" as he calls it, which for some time has hung round him. When on a lecturing tour once he was attacked for the supposed money-making and easy life he was leading, when in point of fact he was actually so poor that he had to travel on his luggage from town to town, not having sufficient money with which to pay his railway fare, or get himself a decent meal. Mr. Bradlaugh is very loquacious. Now he flies off to Northampton to address his constituents; now he is away on a lecturing tour; and it may be said that he is rarely at home seven days together. Much of his time is devoted to the Hall of Science, which is a sort of Little Bethel of Free-thought, of which he is the high-priest; and there is the same relationship existing between him and those who sit at his feet as there is between a pastor and his flock. He names his infants, and even officiates at graves, and is regarded by his followers and friends with the reverence and respect which the profoundly ignorant seldom fail to accord to the man whose ability and knowledge raise him some degrees above their own level.—*World.*

DIONYSUS LAEDNER'S MISTAKE.

A few days after my return Dr. Laedner called, and had a pleasant chat. He regretted my early departure, but said I must dine with him before going. Among other topics, I deplored the necessity of my again crossing the Atlantic under sail, but hoped the time was not distant when steam would be adopted. "There is little prospect of that," said the man of science emphatically. "A steamer would never be able to contend successfully against the mighty power of the Atlantic. The machinery would be disabled; the wheels would be obliged to stand still; the coal she would be obliged to carry would leave no room for cargo; and more passenger traffic would never defray the expenses of such an enterprise." "I admit your high authority," I retorted, "for with you has written so ably on steam propulsion? But in spite of your prognostics, you know they are building a steamer at Bristol, and another at London, to put the experiment to a test; and this was ready, would readily take the risk to ascertain the decay of a sailing vessel." "It is astonishing," remarked Dr. La., "that people will be so silly as to put more into each convenience. It is falling into a trap that has been set for him as to the meaning of the word 'steamship.' The following may be taken as a fair specimen of Mr. Bradlaugh's method of talking to his opponent (he is illustrating the difference between heat and temperature). 'A pound of ice of 0.5° C. has exactly the same temperature as a pound of water at 0° C. into which it is turned; but the pound of water at 0° C. contains between 79 and 80 thermal, or heat, units that were not present in the pound of ice at 0° C., which even surpasses the far-famed 'Mesopotamia' as a means of tickling the ears of the groundlings. After a little more in the same vein, he winds up by saying to his readers:

"I have already explained what I mean by modal or phenomenal existence, and his inability to understand my language does not entitle him to waste my time." Much of Mr. Bradlaugh's attention is devoted to correspondence with the various Radical and Free-thought associations which he has been mainly instrumental in establishing. The dates of lectures for the spread of Free-thought doctrines have to be arranged, and the materials for his speeches and lectures prepared. He has, besides, to write articles, and a column mere or less of parliamentary jottings, for his journal; legal advice has to be given to correspondents; and finally, he has to defend himself from the attacks of a host of foes. Mrs. Besant, who possesses considerable literary talent, writes truant articles for the *National Reformer*, and makes herself very busy in disseminating the doctrine of Free-thought by lecturing in town and country. No subject, however abstract, seems to come amiss to this lady, who when she started the machinery out of the shop like a shot, landing on the top of the engine-house, smashing and crushing it to pieces. There was no work next day.

## QUICK PHOTOGRAPHY.

It may be thought that extreme rapidity is not of great consequence in taking a photograph; but the man who has to earn his bread by the work will tell us that many of the subjects who daily come before him require specially quick treatment. Nor does he refuse such sitters, for he knows well that they will go to some other artist, who will prove more compliant. Of these thousands of clients, the one he most dreads is the inevitable baby. A dog is bad enough; but it can be made to prick its ears and keep still for a moment or two. But the baby is not half as obedient. It will kick, squall, and do everything else common to babyhood, but it will not be photographed. Most photographic artists keep a small stock of toys, whistles, bells, drums, and other noisy articles to distract fractions humanity into momentary quietude. Occasionally these pacific ingenuities are effective, but more often the baby's picture turns out to be so excessively vague about the eyes and mouth, that it is almost condemned as a poor fit upon the "darling little eloquent." This was often the case under the old régime. But now, thanks to galvanism, there is no need to keep baby quiet. He may jump, tear his hair if he has any, kick in his heart's content, in short, comport himself in any way he may think proper; but whatever he does, the galvanine in touch him. A string is pulled or a button is pressed, and baby's image is captured, a thing of beauty, and a joy for ever, to his delighted parents.—*Chamber's Journal.*

## COWPER AND HIS AGE.

Cowper is the most important English poet of the period between Pope and the illustrious group headed by Wordsworth, Byron, and Shelley, which arose out of the intellectual ferment of the European Revolution. As a reformer of poetry, who called it back from conventionality to nature, and at the same time as the teacher of a new school of sentiment which acted as a solvent upon the existing moral and social system, he may perhaps himself be numbered among the precursors of the Revolution, though he was certainly the mildest of them all. As a sentimental poet he presents a faint analogy to Rousseau, whom in natural temperament he somewhat resembled. He was also the great poet of the religious revival which marked the latter part of the eighteenth century in England, and which was called Evangelism within the Establishment. Thornton, and Clarkson, as well as others, touch on different sides of his character. The Game Laws are to go, and the compulsory cultivation of all lands now uncultivated, and not devoted to public purposes, is insisted upon. It is to be made a punishment to hold lands in an uncultivated state. The penalty on conviction is to be dispossessed, but with payment to the dispossessed landowners of, say, twenty years' purchase of the average annual value of the land, for the seven years prior to the prosecution, the payment to be by bonds of the State bearing the same interest as the consolidated debt, and payable to bearer. The land is to be State property, and to be let to actual cultivators on terms of tenancy, conditioned in each case to be longer or shorter, according to the improvement made in the estate. The amount paid rent, to the State is to be applied to the payment of the liquidation of the principal. Security is to be given to the tenant cultivator, for improvements, and lands are to be re-valued for more equitable adjustment of the land-tax, which is to be levied on a scale so graduated as to press most heavily on excessively large holdings—say, the normal tax on the first 5,000 acres, a double tax on the second 5,000 acres, and a geometric progression of increases on every succeeding 20,000 acres of holding.

Mr. Bradlaugh keeps up a correspondence with leading Radicals of this and other countries; and, according to his own account, he knows many political secrets that may not bear telling for some years to come.

## HONGKONG MARKETS.

As REPORTED BY CHINESE ON THE 10th A.M., 1880.

## COTTON GOODS.

American Drills, 15 lbs., per piece ... \$3.95 to 5.10

Cotton Yarn, No. 16 to 21, per piece ... \$0.95 to 1.00

Cotton Yarn, No. 34 to 44, per piece ... \$15.00 to 124.00

Cotton Yarn, B.M., per piece ... \$3.70 to 5.10

China Drills, 15 lbs., per piece ... \$3.70 to 5.10

China Drills, 15 lbs., per piece ... \$3.70 to 5.10

China Drills, 15 lbs., per piece ... \$3.70 to 5.10

China Drills, 15 lbs., per piece ... \$3.70 to 5.10

China Drills, 15 lbs., per piece ... \$3.70 to 5.10

China Drills, 15 lbs., per piece ... \$3.70 to 5.10

China Drills, 15 lbs., per piece ... \$3.70 to 5.10

China Drills, 15 lbs., per piece ... \$3.70 to 5.10

China Drills, 15 lbs., per piece ... \$3.70 to 5.10

China Drills, 15 lbs., per piece ... \$3.70 to 5.10

China Drills, 15 lbs., per piece ... \$3.70 to 5.10

China Drills, 15 lbs., per piece ... \$3.70 to 5.10

China Drills, 15 lbs., per piece ... \$3.70 to 5.10

China Drills, 15 lbs., per piece ... \$3.70 to 5.10

China Drills, 15 lbs., per piece ... \$3.70 to 5.10

China Drills, 15 lbs., per piece ... \$3.70 to 5.10

China Drills, 15 lbs., per piece ... \$3.70 to 5.10

China Drills, 15 lbs., per piece ... \$3.70 to 5.10

China Drills, 15 lbs., per piece ... \$3.70 to 5.10

China Drills, 15 lbs., per piece ... \$3.70 to 5.10

China Drills, 15 lbs., per piece ... \$3.70 to 5.10

China Drills, 15 lbs., per piece ... \$3.70 to 5.10

China Drills, 15 lbs., per piece ... \$3.70 to 5.10

China Drills, 15 lbs., per piece ... \$3.70 to 5.10

China Drills, 15 lbs., per piece ... \$3.70 to 5.10

China Drills, 15 lbs., per piece ... \$3.70 to 5.10

China Drills, 15 lbs., per piece ... \$3.70 to 5.10

China Drills, 15 lbs., per piece ... \$3.70 to 5.10

China Drills, 15 lbs., per piece ... \$3.70 to 5.10

China Drills, 15 lbs., per piece ... \$3.70 to 5.10

China Drills, 15 lbs., per piece ... \$3.70 to 5.10

China Drills, 15 lbs., per piece ... \$3.70 to 5.10

China Drills, 15 lbs., per piece ... \$3.70 to 5.10

China Drills, 15 lbs., per piece ... \$3.70 to 5.10

China Drills, 15 lbs., per piece ... \$3.70 to 5.10

China Drills, 15 lbs., per piece ... \$3.70 to 5.10

China Drills, 15 lbs., per piece ... \$3.70 to 5.10

China Drills, 15 lbs., per piece ... \$3.70 to 5.10

China Drills, 15 lbs., per piece ... \$3.70 to 5.10

China Drills, 15 lbs., per piece ... \$3.70 to 5.10

China Drills, 15 lbs., per piece ... \$3.70 to 5.10

China Drills, 15 lbs., per piece ... \$3.70 to 5.10

China Drills, 15 lbs., per piece ... \$3.70 to 5.10